viologial enemena

CONFIDENTIAL.

My ear has ever been considered public property for private usage. I cannot cal to mind the time when I was not some body's confidante, the business beginning as far back as the winter I ran down to Aunt Hally's to receive my birthday, party of sweet or bitter sixteen, as will

appear.

Ralph Romer was the first to spread the news of my arrival in the village among the girls of my own age. Ralph Romer it was who had braved the danger of "brier and brake" to find the bright holly-berries with which Aunt Hally had decorated the cheery little parlor for the occasion; and it was with Ralph Romer I danced the ofteness on that femous danced the oftenest on that famous

night,
"Wouldn't I just step out on the porch
a short little minute," he whispered as
he came around in the rear of Aunt
Hally to bid me good-night, ending the
whisper, according to the style of all
boy-lovers, "I've got something to tell

The door stood open and conveniently near, and I suppose I wanted to see how high the snow had drifted since dark; and, a better reason still, I couldn't afford to let Ralph take my hand off with him; and so I had to go out on the porch just long enough to get it back, while he said: "Ettie Moore says she loves me, and we are going to correspond when I go back to college; and as you know all lovers and their sweethearts must have a con-fidante to smuggle letters and valentines

I found the snow had drifted—well, I don't believe I knew how many inches. I have not promised a recital of all my auricular experiences. Enough to say, that in time I settled down into the conviction that it was my special mission to be the receptale of other people's secrets; and they seemed determined to convince

me that they thought so too.

So, when Mr. Tennent Tremont happened along and became a candidate for auricular favors, like a tradesman who has gained the self-sustaining ground which has made him indifferent as to custom-seeking, I could afford to be entirely independent about giving a pre-vious promise to keep his secrets for him; and so, dear reader, they are as much

yours as mine.
When my brother introduced him into our family circ'e we took him to be a Northern college chum, met with during his just-returned from-trip to Washington; for it was in those days when Southern hospitality was as much appreciated as it was l'berally bestowed. It was a good time for a modest stranger to come among new faces. We were in the flutter and bustle which a wedding in the family makes, and it gave him an opportunity to get used to us, and left us none to obhim uppleasantly much.

I had made up my week of lost sleep, and he and my brother had kept them-selves out of the way on a camp-hunt, for my mother to do up her week of housecleaning-it is here that our story proper

one morning my brother caught my dress-sleeve, and, dropping in the rear of Mr. Tennent Tremont, allowed him to find the verandah: "Really, sis, I don't think you are doing the clever thing, quite."

"Why, in not helping me to entertain "Getting tired of him?"

"No, he isn't one of that kind; but, to tell the truth, I am too busy just now to give him the whole of my time." Too basy turning your own cakes. Yes, I see."
"Which is no more than my sister"
"Which is no more than my sister"

doing; which reminds me to say that J. B. will call this morning, he desired me to inform you. But, dear sis, we must not be so absorbed in our own love matters as to give my friend only a moiety of our at tention, for, poor fellow! he has one of So I am to bore him for the sake of

relieving you! Is that my role?" "Now stop! He simply wants a lady I broke away from my brother's hold,

and ran up to my room to see if all was right for my expected caller, giving my right ear a pull, by way of saying to that victimized organ, "You are needed."

And what think you I did next? Got

out my embroidery material bag, and put it in order for action at a moment's warning. I was prepared for a reasonable amount of martyrdom pertaining to my profession, but I was always an econo-mist of time, and not another unemployed hour would I yield to the selfish emands of my forthcoming job.

The next day was one of November

drizzle, the house confinement of which, my adroit brother declared, could only be mitigated by my presence in the sit-ting-room until the improved state of the Weather allowed their escape from it.

I was in the habit of appropriating such weather to my plano, and I had not touched it for a month. Whether Mr. Tennent Tremont's nerves were in a sound state or not, I was determined to practice until twelve. But when he came in from the library and assisted me in openhim what he would have. They were my first direct words to him, our three weeks

I gave him the song, and then executed he long variations; then, dropping my tired hands in my lap, inquired whether he liked vocal or instrumental best.

"Not any more of either, just now, thanking you kindly for what you have given me," he said. "Have you ever been a confidante, Miss——?" "Have you ever been "That is my vocation, Mr. Tremont," I replied, grasping my bag.
"Which? your embroidery or-"

"Both combined," I tried to say pleas antly, "as on this occasion. I am at Mr. Tremont's service;" and I threaded my

tapestry needle.
Without a prefatory word he began: "Years before your young heart was awakened to 'the sweetest joy, the wildest woe,' I loved."

"And single yet!" I exclaimed as I let my hands drop and glanced up at his brown hair, to see if all those years had brown hair, to see it an those left their silver footprints there.

"And single yet," he repeated slowly,

"still worshipping at the same shrine; and to no other will I ever bow until this head is silvered o'er, and this strong arm palsied with the infirmities of age—if a long life is indeed to be mine."

His ardor startled me, but I managed

to stitch away composedly, and he went

"I know it is in the highest degree selfish to inflict on you a recital of what may not interest you; but I have tried to keep my secret buried from human eyes, from all but hers, and you are now the only being on earth to whom I have ever said. 'I love.' As intimate as I have been with your brother, if he knows it, it is by his penetration, for no word of

acknowledgement has ever passed my lips before. May I go on!" he asked.
"Oh yes," I answered, taken by surprise. "I suppose so. It is a relief to talk, and to listen, I have told you, is my vocation."
"How long can you listen?" he ques-

Wyandot County Republican.

PIETRO CUNEO, Editor and Proprietor. Office in Cuneo's Building, over the Post Office.

\$1,300.

the time of making the contract, but subse

take the stock; he decided not to take the

recollact of any legislation in regard to the road during the negotiation between Ames and himself.

H. C. Swain, Cashier of the First National

Bank of the District of Columbia, was sworn and produced the books of the bank con-taining the account of Schuyler Colfax. He stated that the books showed a deposit by

Mr. Colfax, on June 22, 1868, of \$1,968,63: July 7, \$400; July 8, \$150; July 13, \$1,543.-87. The witness also produced the follow-ing certificate of deposit, upon being re-

Deposited with the First National Bank by

To the question of Ames, witness replied that, of course, he could not tell where the

made of the fact that nearly three months before he (Brooks) became a member or a Government Director it was a matter of no

niy that Neilson owned 150 shares in his own name; also that the Government Directors generally, if not always, were in accord with

tract with Durant: he had no knowledge as

Colfax; that he counsel of vice-freedent Colfax; that he colfax; was engaged in making a thorough examination of all his papers and letters, and upon concluding such examination he would appear before the Committee to testify in his own behalf, and he would also ask that some witnesses be examined Colfax, had received.

Swain was then recalled and examined by Hale. He testified that the same day that

VOL. XXVIII.

THE POUR BURES

UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1873.

I fancied he would have to be allowanced, and I held up my paper pattern
before me: "This bouquet of flowers is
to be transferred. I will give you all the
time it will take to do it. Remember,
the catastrophe must be reached by that
time. Some one else will probably want
time. Some one else will probably want "But," said he, "listening is not the only duty of a confidente; you must aid me by your counsel. Only a woman may

say how a woman may be won."

"You have my sympathies, Mr. Tremont, on the score of your being a very dear brother's friend. I know nothing of her—next to nothing of you. I can neither counsel nor aid you."

"That brother is familiar with every page of my outward life-history. It was in our family he spent his vocation, while you and your father were traveling in "Ou must win."
"And if I lose," he said—bolding up you and your father were traveling in Europe."

"Well, then, that will do about your-self. Now about her?" The coor bell was rung; the waiter announced—well, my obliging brother has already given enough of his name—
"Mr. J. B." My confessor withdrew.
The next morning, as I was bringing the freshened flower-vases into the sitting-

room, he brought out my bag, saying, "Now about her." I opened the piano, repeated his favor-ite, kept my seat and cultivated my roses

vigorously.

"Miss ——," he began, "I would not knowingly give pain to a human creature. Yesterday, when your visitor found me by your side. I observed a frown on his face. I detest obtrusiveness, but if there is anything in the relation in which you stand to each other which will make my attentions objectionable to either of you, they shall cease this moment. You across the lines, we have both chosen you for ours. Oh, I was so afraid you wouldn't come!"

I found the snow had drifted—well, I don't believe I knew how many inches.

other gentleman."

He introduced his topic by saying: "I am glad that I shall have to say little more of myself. Oh, what a strange joy it is to be able to speak unreservedly of it is to be able to speak unreservedly of her, and of the long pent-up hopes and fears of the past years! And now, if you will assist me in interpreting her conduct toward me—if yeu will inspire me with even a faint hope of success—if you will advise me as you world a brother how to proceed—gratitude will be too weak a word for my feeling toward you for the remainder of my life."

"I have not yet sufficient light on her

remainder of my life."

"I have not yet sufficient light on her part of the affair to aid you by advice," I answered. "In these slowly-developing love-affairs there is usually but one great hindering cause. Do you know," I said laughter the state of th said, laughing as much as I dared, looking into his woe-begone face, "that you have not told me what has passed be-His moment or two of death silence

made me almost regret my last words. "In the first of our acquaintance I was ever tortured by her indifference. My first attentions were quietly received, never encouraged. Then came the still more torturing fear-agony let me call God! That burden was lifted from my poor heart but only, it seemed, to make room for the very one of all in the catadies beyond the possibility of a resurrec tion. It is the rock-no, I fear the placid waters of friendship into which my frieghted bark is now drifting-which love, the safe harbor [he shuddered]

not the blissful possession."
Reader, the roses were not growing nder my needle: my sympathies were at last fully enlisted. "You have well said," I answered 'Friendship is the 'nine notch' in which

a lover makes 'no count' in the game of gulfs of despair. Have you ever had re-course to jealousy in your desperation?" I "I scorn such a base ally. Your broth-er can tell you I am here partly because I

would avoid increasing an affection in an-other which I cannot return." "Does she know of that?" I asked, not at all prepared in my own mind to yield the potency of the ally in my sincere de-

sire to aid him by this test of a woman's "Yes; I have no reason, however, for thinking that the fact has raised her estimate of the article," he said, making a poor attempt to smile. I felt asbamed of my suggestion, and

said quickly, "You correspond, of course; how are her letters?" Now I was sure of my safest clue in finding her out.
"It was through the medium of her letters that I first obtained my knowledge of her mind, her temperament, her disposition, her admirable domestic virtues; for they were written without reserve. They excited my highest admiration; they stimulated my desire to know more of her; but they contain no word of

love for me." His want of boldness almost excited my empt. My skill was baffled on every side, and, not caring much to conceal my impatience, I said, "You have asked me to admire you as I would my brother. She is cold and selfish; give her up."

"Give her up!" he said with measured

ard emphatic slowness-"give her up. when I have sought her beneath every clime on which the sun shines—not for months, but for years? Give her up, when her presence gives me all I have everknown of happiness? Giverher up!" and he leaned his head on the back of his

chair and closed his eyes.

I had imagined him gifted with wonderful self-control, but when I looked up from my work all color had faded from his cheeks, the lips seemed ready to yield the little blood left there by the clinch of the white teeth upon them. while every muscle of the face quivered with spasmodic effort to control emotion. When the eyes were opened and fixed on the ceiling, I saw no trace in them o anger, revenge, or even of wounded pride. one last flood-tide of feeling over a sub dued, chastened, but breaking heart.

It was very evident that my treatment was not adding much comfort to my in the end. I knew of his intention to we the next day; there was little time left me to aid him, and I had come to regard the unknown woman's mysterious nature or strategic warfare as pitted against my superior penetration. That he might be victorious she must be vanquished. She was, then, my antagonist.
The deepening twilight was producing chilliness. I flooded the room with brilhant light, stirred the grate into glowing

warmth, and invited him to a seat near "You will not leave me, will you? This may be—it will be—my last demand on you as a confidente. How is the bouon you as a connoante. How is the bou-quet progressing?" he asked.
"See," I said, holding my embroidery up before me; "we must hurry. I have but one more tendril to add."

"Tendrils are clinging things, like hope are they not?" he said pensively. But sentimentalizing was not the business of the hour, and I intimated as much to him. "Yes," I replied, "but much to him. hope must now give place to effort. I see you are not going to take my 'give-her-

up' advice."
"No—only from her who has the right to give it." I now considered my patient out of danger.

longer with doubts? Perhaps your irres-olution has caused a want of confidence

seech you, lose any time in seeking her Assure her of your long and unwavering devotion. Constancy is the most value word in a true woman's vocabulary. You have staked too much happiness to lose

omething before him which I took to be something before him which I took to be a picture, though it was in the shape of a heart—"and if I lose, then perish all of earth to me. But leave me only this, and should I hold you thus, and gaze on what I have first and last and only loved until this perishable material on which I have placed you turn to dust, still will you be convented to the property of the state of the sta graven on a heart whose deathless love can know no death; for a thing so holy as the love I bear you was not made to

My work-now my completed workdropped beneath my fingers, for the last stitch was taken. If I could not prevent his self-torture he should not, at least, torture me long-er; and snatching the thing from his grasp, I exclaimed, as I closed my hands over it, "Now, before I return it, you must, you shall, promise me that you will take the last advice I gave you; or will you allow me to look at it, and then unseal the silent lips and give you the pro-phetic little 'yes' or 'no' which a professed

physiognomist like your confidante can always read in the eye?" "I would rather you did the last," he said; and I rose, leaned my elbow on the corner of the mantel near the gaslight, rested my head on my empty hand, so as to shade my eyes from the intensity of the brilliant burner near me, and with the awe creeping over me with which the the awe creeping over me with which the old astrologers read the horoscope of the midnight stars, I looked, and saw—only a wonderfully faithful copy of the portrait hanging just over me, of which Mr. Tennent Tremont's confidante was the original I threw it from me, and burst into tears He stood quite near me. I thought I hated him, but my obtuse, blundering. idiotic self more than him. I waved my hand in token either of his silence or withdrawal, for in all my life long I, with a whole dic tionary in my mind of abusive epithets. was never more at a loss for a word. My

token was unheeded. He only murmured softly, "I had never seen thee weeping; I cannot leave thee now." When you snatched my picture from

me a moment ago I saw a glistening tear of sympathy in your eye; but what are "So cruel! so ungenerous! so unfair!" I said, still pressing my hands tightly over my eyes. "How can I ever forgive you?"
With softer murmur than the last he

repeated the words, "'Pis sweet to let the pardoned in." "Astounding presumption that!" I said, now giving him the benefit of my making a confession of your guilt! But before I give you time even for that, the remaining mysteries which still hang around your tale of woe shall be cleared Please to inform the court how the original of your purloined sketch could have been the object of years of devotion, when it has been only four weeks to day since you laid your mortal eyes on her? "Ah! you may well say mortal; but you know the soul too has its visual organs. I saw and loved and worshiped my ideal in those years, and sought her too-how unceasingly!—and I said:

Only for the real will I with the ideal part; Vhen I saw her just four weeks since

And my heart responded as, with unseen wings, An angel touched its unswept strings, And whispers in its song, Where hast thou strayed so long!"

But the avenging demon of curiosity was not to be exorcised by sentimental evasion: "Those letters, sir, of which you spoke, they must have been of a real, tangible form-not a part of the mythics chantasmagoria of your idealistic vis

He laughed as a light-hearted child would, but knitted his brow with a per-plexed air as he said, "Why don't the British government send a woman to find the source of the Nile? I must thank your unsophisticated brother's pride in his sister's epistolary accomplishments for my privilege of perusal. What next?"
I thought a moment. Before, I had fifty other queries to propound, but now

as I looked into the glowing anthracite be fore me which gave us those pleasant Re veries, they very naturally all resolved emselves into explained mysteries with out his aid. He insists that the "prophetic little yes

or no" never came.
Upon my honor, dear reader, as a confidante, I still think it the most unfair procedure which ever "disgraced the annals of civilized warfare;" but I shall have abundant opportunity for revenge, for we are to make the journey of life to-gether.—Lippincott's Magazine.

Curious Statistics of Marriage.

To people of a statistical rather than of sentimental turn, the mathematics of marriage in different countries may rove an attractive theme of meditation is found that young men from fifteen to twenty years of age marry young women averaging two or three years old er than themselves, but if they delay marriage until they are twenty or twenty-five years old, their spouses average a year younger than themselves; and thenceforward this difference steadily inreases till in extreme old age on the oridgroom's part it is apt to be enormous he inclination of octogenarians to wed misses in their teens is an every-day oc-currence, but it is amusing to find in the ove matches of boys that the statistics bear out the satires of Thackeray and Balzac. Again, the husbands of young women aged twenty and under average little above twenty-five years, and the nequality of age diminishes thencefor ward, till for women who have reached thirty their respective ages are equal; after thirty-five years, women, like men marry those younger than themselves, the disproportion increasing with age, ill at fifty-five it averages nine years. The greatest number of marriages for ien take place between the ages of twenwenty-five and thirty in France, and be ween twenty-five and thirty-five in Italy and Belgium. Finally, in Hungary, number of individuals who marry i in a thousand each year; in England it is 64; in Denmark, 59; in France, 57, the

city of Paris showing 53; in the Nether lands, 52; in Belgium, 43; in Norway, 36 Widowers indulge in second marriages three or four times as often as widows. or example, in England (land of Mrs Bardell) there are 60 marriages of widow ers against 21 of widows; in Belgium there are 48 to 16; in France, 40 to 12. Old Mr. Weller's paternal advice, beware of widows," ought surely to supplemented by a maxim to beware

widowers,—Lippincott's Magazine, -A guest at a Danbury party recently lost one of his eyes while playing Copen-hagen. It rolled under the bureau and

of confidence the people, had its name changed to Italy whereby the State formally takes pos-affection. At Everett City.

General News Summary.

Kalennia markotta

CONGRESSIONAL. In the Senate, on the 24th, a bill was ntroduced to authorize the construction of a neumatic tube road from New York to Chicago. ... The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was taken up, and several amendments were offered and debated relating to the recovery of the interest paid by the United States on the bonds issued for the benefit of the Pacific Rail-

In the House, on the 24th, a report was nade from the Committee on Elections, and adopted, that neither DeLarge nor Bowen, is en-titled to a seat as Representative from South Carolina.... A large number of bills relating to the District of Columbia were passed.

In the House, on the 25th, several reports and private bills of no public interest were disposed of....The President was requested to furnish information concerning the occupation by British subjects of land in San Juan Island. or other islands acquired under the recent award, and whether legislation on the subject is neces-

In the Senate, on the 27th, among the bills introduced were—relating to navigable streams; appropriating \$2,000,000 for the promotion of education in the Southern States... A bill was reported from the Southern States... A bill was reported from the Southern States... A bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce authorizing the Secretary of War. In the name of the United States, to receive from the State of Michigan all the latter's right and title to the St. Mary's Falls Canal, the bill not to take effect until the tolls received shall have reimbursed the State for expenditures or liabilities incurred on account of said canal... A bill was passed to require the National Banks to restore their capital when impaired, and to amend the National Currency act... The Legislative Appropriation bill was taken up, and an amendment was adopted directing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold all payments from any railroad company, or its assignees, on account of freight or transportation of any kind over their respective roads to the amount of the payments made by the United States is used to any such company, which shall not have been reimbursed, together with five percent of the net earnings due and unpaid, as provided by law, and providing that such company may bring suit by which the right to recover shall be determined.

In the House, on the 27th, among the In the Senate, on the 27th, among the

In the House, on the 27th, among the bills introduced were—authorizing the construc tion of a railroad at La Crosse, Wis.; for the en largement of the James Hiver and Kanawh Canal; for the appointment by the President o three Commissioners to inquire into the genera management of railroads engaged in transporta tion between the several States...Bills wer tion between the several States...Bills were passed—declaring the meaning of the amendatory Bankrupt act of June 8 to be to exempt from judgment against bankrupts the amount allowed by the Constitution of each State respectively, as existing in the year 1871; granting the right of way over the public lands and territories to railroads, except over the military and Indian reservations; Senate amendments to the House bill abolishing the franking privilege—133 to 48.

In the Senate, on the 28th, the Vice-President, in a few remarks relating to the Credit-Mobilier investigation, requested that a committee nember of the Senate, and that be to power over him to expel or censure him to has been guilty of anything that subject the beauty of the control of the con put and lost, Mr. Protosed committee was then tive... The amendments of the House to the Vienna Expession bill were concurred in Bills were introduced—repealing the act of June 4, 1-72, regulating the construction of bridges across the Mississippi River; amendatory of the act of April 1, 1872, authorizing the construction of a bridge at Clinton Lows, and other hydrogen

1, 1872, authorizing the construction of a bridge at Clinton, Iowa, and other bridges across the Mississippi ...The Legislative Appropriation bill was taken up and an amendment was agreed to requiring that no judgment of the Court of Claims shall be paid, except to persons whose loyalty has been proved. Other amendments were disposed of, one to raise the salaries of Congressmen to \$7,000 being tabled.

In the House, on the 28th, the Senate mendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were disposed of, and a Committee of Conference was

In the Senate, on the 29th, a bill wa reported to amend the fifth section of the Mining act of May 10, 1872, so that the time of the first annual expenditure on claims located prior to the passage of said act shall be extended to the 1st of December, 1873... The Secretary of War was di-rected to inquire into the expediency of enlisting a company of Indian scouts to serve against the Modocs... The Legislative Appropriation bill was further considered, and several amendments were disposed of; one (adopted) further reducing the clerical force in the Post-Office Department.

In the House, on the 29th, a bill for the admission of Colorado as a State was, after an animated discussion, tabled—117 to 6 ... The Com-mittee on the Florida Contested Election Case remittee on the Florida Contested Election Case reported that Niblack, the contestant, was entitled to a seat, which report was agreed to, and Niblack was sworn in ... A report was made by the Chairman of the Select Committee on the Union Pacific Railroad and Credit-Mobilier Investigation, that a witness, who had been called before the Committee, Joseph B. Stewart, of Washington, had refused to answer certain questions as to the disposition made by him of a large amount of bonds, which had been given him in 1864, for an arrangement of the pending difficulties with other companies. The witness grounded his refusal on the principle of communications between counsel and client being privileged. A motion was adopted to have Stewart brought before the House forthwith to show cause why he should not be committed to answer for contempt.

In the Senate, on the 30th, a bill was

In the Senate, on the 30th, a bill was introduced—incorporating the Mississippi & Ohlo Tunnel and Tube Company, with a capital of \$10,000,000, to construct tunnels under the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be used for connecting rallways centering near their junction ... The bill exempting mineral lands in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota from the operation of the general act to promote the devolopment of the mineral resources of the United States, was passed... A motion was agreed to to reconsider the amendment to the Legislative Appropriation bill, prohibiting the payment, unless by special act of Congress, of judgments of the Court of Claims to claimants whose loyalty during the rebellion has not been proved, and the amendment was again adopted—25 to 23—and the bill was passed.

In the House, on the 30th, a bill was

In the House, on the 30th, a bill was passed directing the restoration to the pension rolls of the names of such pensioners of the war of 1812 as were struck from the rolls under the act of Feb. 4, 1812, on account of naving aided or encouraged the rebellion, the pensions to be paid from the passage of this act; also, entitling such persons to the benefits of the act of the 14th of February, 1871, granting pensions to the survivors of the war of 1812... The Fortification bill, appropropriating \$1,999,000, was passed....Mr. Stewart, the recusant witness, was produced and spoke in his own defense, derying that he was in contempt, saying that matters were not his own but his client's, and that he was not advised of any law which conferred even upon Congress the right to question him upon them. Resolutions were then agreed to declaring Stewart in contempt of the House, and remanding him to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, to be detained until further order of the House, unless he declared his willingness to appear and answer before the Committee. Mr. Stewart, still persisting in his refusal to answer, was removed from the hall in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. of 1812 as were struck from the rolls under the act

THE OLD WORLD. The rinderpest has broken out in Shang-

hae, China. Cable dispatches of the 27th announce that Russia had sent an army across the borders of her possessions in Asia into Turkestan, to punish the Khan of Khiva, the ruler of that country, for having sold Russian subjects into slavery. England protested, suspecting Russia's designs, and it was feared that the controversy would result in a war between Russia and England.

The indignation excited by what was thought to be the heartless conduct of the steamer that ran down the Northfleet, the other day, in the English Channel, is giving way to quite a different feeling. It was be- was damaged to the extent of \$30,000. lieved, on the 27th, that the steamer itself the collision.

According to a Bombay dispatch received on the 28th, the Russians, notwithstanding the energetic protest of England against the invasion of Afghanistan, on their expedition to Khiva, had struck the first blow of the campaign by the capture of the residence of the Chief or Governor or Cabul, who was taken prisoner and sent to Russia. Cabul is the capital of Northern Afghanistan. A Loudon telegram of the 27th

ceeing the independence and neutrality of Afghanistan. It was rumored in London, on the 29th, that the differences between Great Britain and Russia on the Khivan question were inressing, and that the Governments of rance, Austria, Italy, Turkey, Denmark nd Sweden had determined to support the

British Government in its position. A St. Petersburg dispatch of the 30th nlt. save public opinion was in an excited state over the accounts of the atrocious cruelties nacted by the Khivans on the Russians, who have fallen into their hands. The people were heartily in favor of the expedition against Khiva, and demanded the exemplary unishment of the Khan. Military preparations for the campaign were being pushed forward with vigor. The total force would probably number 50,000 men. The Prince, and others high in rank were volunteering to accompany the army.

THE NEW WORLD. Gold closed in New York on the 30th

13%@113%. Secretary Boutwell has sold the remaining \$300,080,000 of the 5 per cent. bonds to a Syndicate of America and foreign bankers on substantially the same terms as to the preceding Syndicate.

A Washington dispatch of the 23d says the panish Minister had learned direct from Madrid that no dispatches had been communicated to his Government by Minister Sickles wherein the United States insist on the fulfillment of the Spanish promise for the emancipation of all the slaves in Cuba. Foster, the car-hook murderer, has been

entenced to be hanged March 7. The Greeley National Statue Committee. which met in New York a few days ago, report that \$15,000 had been subscribed for the statue to Mr. Greeley's memory. They needed \$40,000, and would take no action until that sum is raised. Contributions of any amount are solicited.

The Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention has decided that the State elections be day in November, and city and township elections on the third Tuesday in February. At noon on the 23d General John L. Beveridge took the oath of office as Governor of

Joseph fruit region, in Michigan, that a care- small-in every town and city in the Northand pear orchards thereabout shows that peither the trees nor the buds have been killed by the recent cold spells. Similar reports reach us from Southern Illinois." A bill passed the Kentucky Senate on the 24th prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sun-

A Washington dispatch of the 25th says

Senator Sumner was still quite feeble, and it was doubtful if he would appear in his seat in the Senate again this session. His attending physician visits him twice daily, his last call being at ten o'clock in the evening, when he injects morphine into the Senator's arm to enable him to sleep. The Secretary of the Treasury has informed inquirers that the terms with the Syndicate are the same as heretofore, with the addition

sure the Department, against loss in exchange. The arrangement will go into effect on the 26th of February. Jury of the United States District Court in session in Albany, N. Y., on the 25th against Susan B. Anthony and fifteen other adies, charging them with voting illegally the Court in that city in May next. Indict-

ments were also found against the three Inspectors who received their votes. A dispatch from Jefferson City, Mo., on the 26th, says the Senatorial Bribery Committee would report on the 29th, and would exonerate all the Senatorial aspirants except General Dorris, and would state further that o member of the General Assembly received

any money for votes. The Iowa House of Representatives has passed a resolution-63 to 23-directing the Governor to telegraph to the President of General Assembly that he would interpose his veto to the bill, recently passed by the United States House of Representatives, making or confirming additional grants of land to railroads in Iowa.

The Governor of Arkansas has given the certificate of election to W. J. Hynes, the Reform candidate for Congress-at-Large. Recent Mexican advices say that the festivities attending the opening of the Vera Cruz & Mexico Railroad lasted a week, and were participated in by all the distinguished

The epizootic was recently prevailing extensively in parts of Utah and Nevada. The streets of Salt Lake City were almost deserted, and every furnace in the Eureka mining district, and every mine but two, had suspended operations on account of the distemper among the horses.

Laura D. Fair lectured at Sacramento the other night, in a lager beer saloon, having been unable to obtain any public hall. Her subject was "Wolves in the Fold." Finding no one paid to enter the cellar, she ordered the door thrown open for a free lecture.

Several Illinois citizens in different sections of the State have recently, while traveling on the railroads, tendered the rates of fare established by law, which were refused by the companies, the passengers in many cases being carried free. In a few instances men have been ejected from the cars on refusing to pay the fare demanded by the companies. It is thought test cases will be ought before the courts. Letters recently sent to the Internal Rev-

enue office in Washington from North Carolina show that some parties in that State are engaged in the business of falsely representng themselves to be in authority as revenue officials, even to the extent of issuing bogus commissions and letters of instruc ons to people unwary enough to be their The Legislature of Georgia has made the oirthday of Robert E. Lee a legal holiday.

By an accident on the Grand Trunk Railway, in Canada, on the 24th, the English mail from Chicago on the 22d was destroyed by fire. The mail consisted of five bags of etter mail, five bags of paper mail and thirtythree registered letters.

The National Theater in Washington was destroyed by fire on the 28th. Loss, \$100,000.

in the Tweed trial, the case of the prosefense was opened by the calling of witnesses -Bloody Run, Pa., has, by a vote of A Royal decree has been promulgated in to impeach the evidence of A. J. Garvey. It was reported on the 28th that the Secre-

a million of dollars from the house of The Credit Mobilier Investigation. Phelps, Dodge & Co., of New York, in payment of the revenue of which they had defrauded the Government, and that a Compromise had been effected on these terms, and Wm. E. Dodge, the senior partner, then Fort Hissar, in the suburbs of Cabul, caused an immediate dissolution of the firm, expelling the junior partners, who were the principal agents in swindling the Custom House.

Colonel John M. Bradley, Republican candidate for Congressman-at-Large in Arkanays it was reported that Russia had preosed establishing a neutral zone, guaransas, has commenced a contest against Hydes, Reformer, who received the certificate of

Prince Lunallo was elected King Hawaii by a popular vote, which was unanimous, at the election held on New Year's

The President, in an official order issued through the State Department, says the Executive order of December 17, relating to the holding of State or municipal offices by Federal officers, applies to the offices of lderman, Councilman, and to all offices under all town or village governments, with or without salary or compensation. On the contrary, positions on Boards of Education, School Committees, Public Libraries. religious or eleemosynary institutions, incorporated, established, or sustained by the State or municipal authority, and professorships in colleges, are not regarded as offices within the contemplation of the Executive

Judge Kelley sent a letter to Mr. Poland, Chairman of the Credit-Mobilier Investigating Committee, on the 29th, enclosing a theck for \$300, with the statement that it is for the balance of a loan due from him (Kelley) to Ames, but which the latter dis-(Kelley) to Ames, but which the latter disclaims. He asks that this, together with the ten shares of Credit-Mobilier stock subject of this investigation, at least five or six times; had a conversation with him about the 7th day of January; thought it was after Colfax made his statement before the Com-mittee. Witness' recollection was that Ames had said Colfax was probably correct in his statement; nothing was said about \$1.900. which Ames handed by his request to Mr. Poland, the other day, be transferred to the United States. Ames, he says, disclaims the stock, nor does it belong to himself. Thereore, he tenders it to the Government, to whom, in the light of recent revelations, he believes all said property belongs.
The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Asse

ciation held its annual meeting at Boston a few days ago. The old board of officers was re-elected, and resolutions adopted containng the customary appeal to the public. A New York dispatch of the 29th says Phelps, Dodge & Co. had withdrawn their offer of a compromise made to the Govern-ment, and would allow the case to go to the

Ex-Governor Bross, of the Chicago Trib une, and one of the members of the Greeley held on the Tuesday following the first Mon- Monument Association, requests the press and the people of the Northwest to send to him such sums as they may wish to contribute to that object. He adds: "It would be best to send the money by check on some Illinois, and formally took possession of the | Chicago bank, by Post-Office order, or draft Executive office, Governor Oglesby's resig- on New York. All such sums received will nation taking effect at that hour. The new be acknowledged in the newspapers of Chi-Governor's first official act was to sign the cago. It is hoped that every newspaper Governor's first official action of the St. ley will contribute something, and confice will contribute something.

Some one who honors the name of Mr. Greeners and others in the St. ley will take up a collection—be it ever so that is the Northwest, and forward the amount as soon as possible. Probably no man ever contributed so much to the settlement and the prosperity of the Northwest as Mr. Greeley, Her people will be glad to contribute their full proportion to honor his memory."

The Kansas Legislature met in joint session on the 29th and voted for United States Senator. The Senate stood: Ingalls, 26; owe, 4: Harvey, 2: York, 1. The vote of the House stood: Ingalls, 89; Lowe, 3; Clarke, 2; Robinson, 1; Langmay, 1; York, 1; blank, Ingalls was declared elected, and the oint convention adjourned. Immediately after adjournment complaint was entered in the court against Senator Pomeroy on the charge of bribery, and he was arrested and gave bail in the sum of \$5,000.

The Tweed case was given to the jury or the 30th ult. A monument has recently been placed reenwood Cemetery to the memory of the gifted Cary sisters. The idea of the monu-ment originated with the late Horace Gree-

ey, who started a subscription paper. Edward Simmons, of New York city, states hat when he was the Superintendent of Rolling Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad, from 1865 to 1871, second-hand locomotives vere sold to the Company by G. P. Butler, of Boston, as first-class engines, the Com any paying \$16,000 or \$17,000 apiece for them, notwithstanding his report that the engines were dear at \$5,000, and, besides, unfit for any decent road. Other second hand stock was also purchased in this way The following are the particulars, as given by telegraph, of the excitement in the Kan-

sas Legislature on the occasion of the elec-

tion of United States Senator: "The Joint Convention had just assembled, when Senator York, of Montgomery County, arose to a question of privilege, and stated that he came to the Legislature as an anti-Pomeroy man, and took an active part in the opposition to the Senator's re-election. Pomeroy, he said, made several requests for interviews, and, at length, Colonel York says, with the advice of Ben. F. Thompson, of Miami County, W. H. Johnson, of Anderson County, and James Horton, of Douglas County, he consented to the interview for the sole and single purpose of unmasking the villainty of the old corruptionist. About midnight on Monday, in Senator Pomeroy's room in the Tifft House, the bargain and sale of Senator York's vote and influence were made in consideration of the sum of \$8,000, of which sum \$7,000 was paid down. Pomeroy promising to pay the remaining \$1,000 after the election. Colonel York then handed the money, in \$1,000 packages, to the Secretary of the Senate, and invited members and Senators to examine it. York held up his hands to and swore before heaven that every statement was true in substance and detail, and promised to make public other revelations. What Pomeroy unfolded to him, he said, would excite the whole people of the nation.

"The confusion that followed was intense. The cry of 'Hang Pomeroy!' and motions for recess rendered it impossible to transact business. The cry of 'Hang Pomeroy!' and motions for recess rendered it impossible to transact business. The cry of 'Hang Pomeroy!' and motions for recess rendered it impossible to transact business. The cry of 'Hang Pomeroy!' and motions for recess rendered it impossible to transact business. The cry of 'Hang Pomeroy was restored, the motion for a recess was voted down, and the first ballet in jeint convention was taken, which ballet resulted in giving Ingalis, of Atchison, 113 votes, and Pomeroy none. The remaining votes were divided between Lowe, Harvey and Starke."

A Topeka dispatch of the 30th ult says "The Joint Convention had just assem

A Topeka dispatch of the 30th ult says Senator Pomerey was lying seriously ill at his private residence in that city, and his physicians had forbidden admission to his room. "Further deposits of bribe money are said to have been made with the Secre tary of the Senate to-day to the amount of \$6,000. The money was paid in, it is said, by members of the Legislature, who received it from Pomeroy, but their names have not

-A writer in the Kansas Magazine has been at the trouble of measuring a quadstates, among other things of which few newspaper readers are aware, that the number he has measured "contains 960, 000 ems," while Mark Twain's new book, an octavo of 591 pages, contains only 836,000 ems, and that this one copy of the paper would make an octavo containing 30 pages more than Twain's book. Mr. Wilder adds that "the price of the book is \$3.50, of the paper four cents;" and for the further enlightenment of people who io not appreciate big newspapers who may not be familiar with Twain's books, says, three copies of this quadruple sheet would contain a fourth more natter than the common English Bible,

The Imperial Hotel, adjoining the theater, -Barnum is trying to secure for his new show a man who does not blame his wife for everything that goes wrong about the house, and another who never told his wife how his sister used to dress.

-Collinsville, Conn., gains celebrity

held by him as Trustee on my secount." Mr. Ames related further that Scodeld, Daws and Japanes and Jap

Four Days in a Snow Brift-Terrible Suffering and Death.

YESTERDAY there arrived in this city by the Wilmar train, one of the poor sufferers by the late terrific storm. This man, whose name is Charles O'Neil, was taken to the Sisters' Hospital, to undergo the operations of amputation of both feet and

operations of ampuistion of both feet and an arm.

His story, as gathered by a Frees reporter, is substantially as follows: On the morning of the terrible Tuesday, a party of five men, Charles O'Neil and his brothers John and Stephen, and Mike and Thomas Holden, started from Beaver Falls, Renville County, with five loads of grain for Wilmar market. Wilmar is distant from Beaver Falls about thirty-five miles of open prairie, twenty of which are miles of open prairie, twenty of which are without a settler. Quite early in the after-

statements were "probably correct."

Mr. Colfax cross-questioned Mr. Ames, and the latter re-iterated his statement that he had given the former a check for \$1,200 payable to "S. C. or order." Mr. Colfax emphatically asserted again that he had never received a dollar on any account from the Credit-Mobilier; never saw the check, and didn't know whether it was signed O. Ames or Oakes Ames, and couldn't imagine why the check was made payable to "S. C." In his examination on the 25th Oakes Ames was interrogated as to John A. Logan's connection with the Credit-Mobilier, and he replied that (in December, 1867, he thought) Mr. Logan had agreed to take ten shares of the stock; witness made up a noon it began to snow, but the wind was light and the party pressed on, anxious to reach Wilmar with no delay. When within about eight miles of Wilshares of the stock; witness made up a statement showing the balance due Logan, mar the wind began to increase, and blew directly in their faces. They viewed the situation with considerable dismay, and and gave him a check therefor amounting to about half concluded to turn about and quently psid back to Ames the \$329 with interest, and it was understood that the stock
remained the property of Mr. Ames, Logan
making nothing by the transaction.

Mr. Ames was questioned as to the case of
Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire, and
produced a receipt, with Mr. Patterson's signature attached, dated Washington, June 22,
The storm continued to increase in vio-

lence, however, and the wind hurled the falling and drifting particles of ice against and about them until they were obliged to turn their faces from the storm and \$1,800 that day frem Ames on account of dividends of the Credit-Mobilier; witness also produced a second receipt signed by Mr. Patterson, dated May 6, 1871, acknowl-Mr. Patterson, dated May 6, 1871, acknowi-edging the reception by him from Oakes Ames of two hundred shares of Union Pa-cific Railroad stock, and \$757.24 in cash on account of Credit-Mobilier stock, and giving statement of shares and money still due; a letter from Mr. Patterson to Mr. Ames, under date of January 4, 1873, was also handed in by witness and read, in which letter Mr. Patterson gives an allowed history keep the right direction. Drifts began to scarcely flounder through them. It was now too late, and equally too hazardous to take the back track, and they pushed on into the bitter hurricane in the hope of reaching Meagher's. But now their horses gave out, and became stalled in a succession of deep drifts. It was found impossible to extricate the sleighs, and the only alternative was to build the best letter Mr. Patterson gives an alleged history of his connection with the Credit-Mobiller, and requests Mr. Ames to testify accordingly, and correct his original statement before the Committee. Mr. Ames was questioned as to the Du-buque & Sioux City Railroad, and testified that he knew nothing of any member of Congress having received stock in the road protection their circumstances would allow. One sleigh-box was set up edgeways, turned from the wind, and another was leaned against it to serve as a cover and brace. About this insecure and as a gift; witness was a stockholder; he believed that Allison and Blaine had also pur-chased and paid for stock in the road; no flimsy shelter sacks of grain were packed, and inside the five men were crowded, after having first cut loose the horses. This was about four o'clock Tuesday, and there was nothing immoral or corrupt about the management of the road; it had no con-nection with the Union Pacific; John B. Al-ley corroborated the testimony of Ames in reference to the Dubuque & Sioux City of course they had no food, and but a meager supply or blankets. The snow, meager supply or blankets. The show, driven across the prairies like stunning darts of lightning, was forced through every crevice, and packed against and above the little shelter, and in upon the men, and with such force was it blown that it was packed firm as sheets of Before the Poland Committee, on the 28th, Speaker Blaine, after examining Mr. Stevenson as to his charge against the former concerning his connection with the Sioux City Road, made a statement to the effect that in January 18 and 18 that in January last, in settling up some busi-ness with the Messrs. Coburn, he took a quantity of stock of this road, for which he ice. Tuesday night passed, and Wednes-day Mike Holden announced his intention quantity of stock of this road, for which he paid about 60 cents in cash. This was the first of his ownership in the road. He holds the stock in his own name, and Congress, in his judgment, is no more called upon to investigate it than it would be to inquire into the weekly expenses of his household. He made the explanation without the slightest reluctance. The road could not possibly come before Congress for anything.

Senator Logan made a statement going to show that he had agreed to purchase the stock, as alleged by Ames, and had received a balance of \$329 as dividends on the same, with the understanding that he would return it in a few days if he did not conclude to take the stock; he decided not to take the persuade the others to accompany him, but they considered themselves safest where they were, and declined. Mike started having both hands frozen on the way. The storm continued so severe that no at tempt could be made to rescue the others at that time. They, in the meantime, were suffering all the pangs of cold and hunger, and it is quite probable that sev-eral of them became delirious, for when

found they were lying out of and near the shelter. man, passing along the road with an ox-team, heard shouts, as of some one in distress, and, upon making search, discovered the little barricade covered with packed snow, and was disturbing several apparent knolls in the vicinity, to find that they contained the dead bodies of men. He found the bodies of Thomas Holden, Stephen O'Neil and the latter with life almost extinct. Upon searching under the cover he found two

Bank by feet protruding from the snow, and, breaking away the crust, he found Charles O'Neil, alive, but in a terrible condition.

The bodies were at once lugged to his sled and conveyed to Meagher's, and thence to Wilmar, John O'Neil dying before reaching that place. The details of the sufferings of Charles O'Neil are horrisher that he had laid down immediately upon that he had laid down immediately upon entering the cover, and had, while in this position, been fastened down by the terrible weight of the snow which drifted upon him, or rather upon the upper por-tion of his body. It was so heavy, he said, as to cause unbearable torture. After he found he was unable to rise, and that the snow was covering his head, he that the snow was covering his head, he feared suffocation, and to keep that mem ber free he constantly raised and lowered it, and in this manner, while he could not tract with Durant; he had no knowledge as
to who paid the \$5,000 loaned Neilson by Dillon. He was sure he (witness) did not, but
supposes that Neilson did. The check-book
showed no such check given.

Ex Representative Robert S. Hale, of New
York, appeared before the Committee, and
stated he was present as the friend and
counsel of Vice-President Colfax; that he prevent the drift from forming over it, he formed an air chamber, which prevented suffocation. In his endeavor to free his head the poor fellow actually tore the hair almost entirely from the scalp. Here he lay, with his feet exposed to the air and frozen stiff and with the cruel frost slowly creeping up his limbs, and unable to move scarce a muscle of his body from Tuesday night until Friday noon. Can a more horrible situation be imagined? The poor fellow's right arm is frozen to the elbow, the right arm is frozen to the elbow, the right leg to the knee and the left leg above the ankle. These member: are Wilmar until yesterday, when the first train succeeded in getting through. Five of the horses were frozen to death

Hale. He testified that the same day that Colfax deposited the \$1,200 he checked out \$1,000 and purchased a draft on New York, which he indorsed over to A. H. Connor, Indianapolis. The draft was subsequently paid in New York.

A check for \$1.800 was produced before the Committee, given by Oakes Ames and made payable to J. W. Patterson or bearer, and dated January 22, 1868. Mr. Ames stated that this sum was paid Mr. Patterson for dividends on thirty shares of Credit-Mobiller stock. Mr. Ames also produced a and the others were found five miles away all right. -St. Paul Press. -The San Francisco Bulletin "there is no true coal fo Rocky Mountains, with the exception of some veins on Vancouver Island and possibly in some other portion of British Columbia. The coal veins of California and Washington Territory are of later geological formation than the anthracite biller stock. Mr. Ames also produced a receipt for \$729, signed by J. W. Patterson and dated February 14, 183, which reads "being a dividend of eighty p. c. in bonds or stock of the Credit-Mobiller of America, geological formation than the anthracite beds of Pennsylvania and other Eastern States. The Pacific coast production is